NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

EVIDENCE OF IT STILL COMING IN. REMARKABLE STORY FROM SOUTH CAROLINAtake them out to get it and by that means they

> TUDE OF THE PRESIDENT. Special telegrams to The Tribune contain further particulars of the frauds and violence which characterized the late election in the South. The story of how the County of Hampton in South Carolina was dragooned is related, surround witnesses in Louisiana. The President is said to have secured eminent lawyers to assist in prosecuting the violators of the law in Louisiana. Governor Nicholls, of Louislana, is about to investigate the election disturbances in his State.

THE ELECTION IN HAMPION COUNTY. AN EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE OF EVENTS-HOW A STRONG REPUBLICAN REGION WAS MADE TO

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- A narrative of events in Hampton County, S. C., has been written by an eye witness to and participant in many of the scenes recorded, and is given herewith. The name of the writer is withheld; but both the narrative and its writer are vouched for with emphasis by Congress-

"This county, the 'baby' county, as our Democratic friends call it, has been dragooned by the 'red riders of Hampton' for months, in preparation for the farce of a free election on the 5th; and extraorainary exertions were made to carry it for the De-mocracy. Even Hampton himself spent a week in our midst in settling a feud in the ranks of his party; and the county has been frequently raided upon by the red-shirted white liners of Barnwell County, and even Georgia has furnished her quota of armed persuaders. It is therefore no surprise that a county that in 1876 gave a Republican majority of 500 should now be carried by the Democracy by 2,500 majority.

"This is the first election in this county, it having been created a county by a division of the County of Beaufort for purely political reasons. As a part of Beaufort County it was hopelessly Republican, and early in the present campaign the leaders of that party in Beaufort was warned not to interfere with, or canvass, or assist the Republicans of Hampton County at their peril; and the only two meetings that prominent Republicans from Beaufort attended showed that the threats the leaders of the Democracy of Hampton were not idle words. At Lawtonviile, at one of these meetings two prominent Republicans from Beaufort attempted to address the meeting, but only one succeeded in doing so; and a scene of bloodshed was only prevented by the other gentleman making a retreat, and all this while Governor Hampton was but eight miles away on a hunt. The other instance was the attempt at Gillisonville of Congressman Smalls to canvass the county in his interest. The place was thronged by armed men, officered by aides on the Governor's staff; and one officer, Colonel Kirkland, of Barnwell, with his men had been riding three days under orders so he said, to be present at the taking off of Smalls. When trouble seemed inevitable Mr. Smalls retired to the house of Z. T. Morrison, and with a few colored men was penned up in the house during the entire day, while the red shirts kept up a continuous fire on the building from the sixteen shooters, State arms, with which they were armed. The house was riddled with bullets, but as darkness closed over about a thousand negroes who had heard of the affair came to the rescue and in their midst Mr. Smalls made his way into Beaufort

County and took the cars for home. "It was impossible for the Republicans to make a canvass of this county, and during the entire night preceding the election the roads were pa trolled by the armed Democracy, who visited the quarters of the colored voters, fired into their houses and by every means conceivable sought to terrify them into remaining away from the polls.

On the day of the election arrangements had been made among the Republicans for massing their strength at certain polls so that their numbers might be a means of protection. Matthews Bluff was one of the places decided upon, and some four hundred colored men arrived there soon after daybreak. In the election of 1876 this poll gave 178 Republican to 43 Democratic votes. They found no managers there, but about 10 o'clock in the morning the managers put in an appearance; but finding a larger number of Republican voters present than they had anticipated, they refused to open the poll, and a prominent white Democrat of the vicinity broke up the ballot-box, and now makes a boast of the exploit. The colored men, many of them, decided to go to the next poll, Beech Branch, a distance of ten miles. They went in squads. The first to arrive were a party of six, who were immediately surrounded by the red shirts, who drew revolvers upon them and compelled them at their muzzles to vote the Democratic ticket. This deterred the others from making the attempt

"At Black Creek over 300 Republicans voted; but on closing the polls to count the votes they refused to admit any one but a few red-shirts to see the ballots counted, and the return only gives the Republicans 150 votes. At Nixville a white man named Upchurch, who was running for Sheriff, was compelled to hide in the house of his brother-in-law to escape the violence of the red-shirts, who threatened his life for allowing the negroes to put him on their

"At Lawtonville the poll was held in a room over a store, with a narrow pair of stairs leading up to it outside the building. These steps were occupied all day by armed red-shirted Democrats, who scrutinized every vote that passed them and turned back large numbers of colored men who had Repubhean ballots in their nauds. Many of these went to Stafford's Cross-Roads and tried went to Stafford's Cross-Roads and fried to vote, but were refused because they had come from Lawtonville, and a favorite device of the Democratic managers at Lawtonville was to refuse to receive the hallots of colored men unless they would bring a cellificate from the managers at Stafford Cross Roads, waich is eight miles away, that they had not voted there that day. At Stafford's some colored men desired to see the hallots counted, but they were surrounded and fired into, and one of them had his car cut off, and votes were counted without a single Republican witness.

"At the last election, in 1876, only 3,000 votes were cast in this county, all told, and the heavy vote this year and the refusal to allow Republicans to witness the count, confirm

"The scene that the boxes were stuffed.

"The scene that took place at Brunson has already been published.

"The poll at Varnsville was abolished by the last The poil at Varnsville was aboushed by the last Legislature; but, notwithstanding this fact, the Democratic managers appeared and opened a poll and 350 Democratic votes were polled. "The Republicans have read with pleasure that the President intends taking action, and that an attempt will be made to grant that protection that is guaranteed by the Constitution."

TERRORISM IN LOUISIANA. JUDGE LUDELING IN DOUBT WHETHER MEN CAN BE INDUCED TO TESTIFY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Private letters received here from Judge Ludeling, the Republican candidate for Congress from the Vth District of Louisiana, have been laid before the President and the Attorney-General. They recite important facts, which will be backed up by witnesses whenever the

ourts are ready to examine into them. These let-Experience teaches us that the witnesses and the in-Experience teaches us that the witnesses and the In-nocent are the ones was get punished, and not the cul-prits. With very few exceptions, I doubt if any one would testify to what he knew, unless he could be fur-nished the means to leave the country. The assassina-tion of Hill and Bell will frighten others from appearing

as witnesses. I fear that the scores of murdered men in this district, murdered to make the State of Louisiana "solid," will soon be forgotten, and that their murderers will never be troubled by the law.

In Morehouse, shortly before the election, a party of buildozers went to a colored man's honse to whip him. He told them not to force his door. They did, and he fired upon them, killing one person by the name of Allen. He then fought his way out of the house and made his escape. The demons set fire to the house and burned two of his children to death.

Two men who live on my plantation, and who are staunch Republicans, came to town to vote. They came up to my house and said they had been told to come in to vote, and to vote the Democratic ticket if they wanted to be allowed to sleep in their houses. They showed me the Democratic ticket which had been given them, and asked me what the amendments meant. These men are not only Republicans, but my employés, and seem very much attached to me. Yet they had to vote as they were told to do. I did not try to dissuade them. issuade them. selieve only one colored man in this parish voted for

THE PRESIDENT NOT PASSIVE. EXTREME MEASURES NOT TO BE RESORTED TO AND

PROBABLY NOT NECESSARY, BUT THE CAMPAIGN TO BE ACTIVE, NEVERTHELESS. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- It is not considered probable that extreme measures will be necessary to punish all of the offenders in the late election in the South against whom crimes can be proved.

It is remembered that not long ago, a State Judge n South Carolina delivered a highly incendiary opinion from the bench, and that the entire press of the State bristled for a few days with denance of the General Government. When, however, a disposition was manifested in the North to look up the statutes governing the use of the Army and Navy, and when the Administration evinced an unexpected disposition to suppress the "South Carolina idea," everything became suddenly peaceable in that State. The whole press changed its tone as suddenly as if the movement was by order of a central authority; and revenue officers began to report at once to the Depariment at Washington that even Democrats seemed anxious to assist in executing the laws of the Government. The circumstance was so singular as to be worth mentioning.

Nor is the President believed to be a mere passive spectator of events, waiting ror public senti-ment to vindicate the course he shall take. He has made arrangements to employ some of the most emment counsel in the South to assist District-Attorney Leonard in the prosecution of the offenders in Louisiana, although Mr. Leonard has said him in Louisiana, although Mr. Leonard has said himself that he requires no legal assistance. The situation is, however, surrounded with difficulties. The fund at the disposal of the Attorney-General, it has leaked out, is not as large as the necessities of the Government make desirable, and very little aid can be expected from the Democratic House. Besides it is pretty sure death for any colored Republican, especially in Louisiana, to testify in court against a Democrat. Some method must be devised to assure them of protection, or it will be difficult to procure witnesses.

SOUTH CAROLINA MAJORITIES.

SEVENTY THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY CLAIMED ON THE VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

The subjoined table of majorities for Conressmen in South Carolina is compiled from figures ublished in The Charleston News and Courier. In 1876, as will be seen from the vote given below, the Republicans carried three Districts, the Democrats having a majority of only 3,459 in the State. This year the Republicans are said to have a majority in only one county (Beaufort), and five Democrats are returned as elected. The Democratic ticket this year was exactly the same as in 1876. The Republicans also nominated the same candidates in three Districts as in 1876; but in the Hid District they nominated a new man. In the IVth District Mr. Evius had no opposition. The reported Democratic majority in the State is 67,325 greater than in 1876.

| 1876. | 1878. | 1878. | 1876. | | 1876. | | 1876. | | 1876. | | 1876. | | 1876. | | 1876. | | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876.

*Reclected. | Rep. majority in Beaufort County. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CANADIAN VICEROYALTY.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT HALIFAX-PREPARA-

TIONS FOR LORD LORNE. HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 20 .- The Duke of Edinburgh landed at the Dock Yard at 7 a. m., under a royal salute from the Citadel. At the wharf was a Guard of Honor from the 101st Regiment. Accompairal Inglefield, the Duke then drove to the Military Office, in Pleasant-st., where he received the officers of the garrison. A Guard of Honor from the 97th Regiment was stationed in front of the building. The Duke then called on the Governor, and afterward drove to the Admiralty House.

AMERICAN PALACE CARS TO BE USED.

QUEBEC, Nov. 20 .- The Pullman palace cars which are to compose the Viceroyal train from Halifax to Ottawa, passed through Caaudiere this morning. bound for Halifax. Sir John A. Macdonald, in company with Dr. Tupper, Chief Justice Richards, Mr. Brydges Lieutenant-General Sir Selby Smith. Sir Hugh Allan and about fitty other gentlemen, were on board.

. KING HUMBERT'S ASSAILANT, COOL DEMEANOR BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1878. A dispatch from Rome to The Times says: Passanante, the would-be assessin of King Humbert, nanifested the most perfect unconcern and brutal selfassurance while undergoing his preliminary examination. It is evident that he had calmly meditated the commission of the act, and fully made up his mind to the consequences. At one point in the examination, when the Magistrate expressed borror at the deed the prisone nad attempted, the latter said, 'It seems to me you are setting too excited.' On being asked if he had not observed that the people would have torn him in pleces but for the police, he replied, 'The people are fools they always act that way.' To the question whether he intended to kill the King or merely wound him, he answered, My intention was to finish him. He said he was neither an Internationalist nor a Socialist; that he did not know the meaning of those words, but he failed to account satisfactorily for an Internationalist work

found in his possession.

The King will confer the Collar of the Annunziata upon Signor Carioli."

GREAT DISTRESS IN SHEFFIELD.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1878. A state of appalling distress and destitution exists among the mechanics and laborers of Sheffleld in consequence of the business depression. Hundreds of as are living in tenements, without cle thing or fur-

from they are without use, and dependent upon the charity of their neighbors for subsistence. The Mayor has called a public meeting to devise measures of relief.

CHARGES AGAINST TURKEY.

PESTH, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1878. The Austrian Red Book comprises documents showing that Turkey officially organized and fostered resistance to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia; sent regular troops disguised as Bashi-Bazouks Into Bosnia; organized the Albanian League, and, after these preparations for insurrection, broke off the nego-tiations regarding the convention.

O'LEARY AND BROWN TO COMPETE. LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1878.

H. Brown ("Blower"), of Fulham, has deposited £10 to bind a match with O'Leary for the long distance championship of the world and the Astley belt. He is willing to waik in Chicago or New-York, and so pro-poses some time in February, so as not to interfere with the international competition, in London, next Spring.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

KEROSENE DOES WHAT THE BULLET DOES NOT Sr. Paul., Minn., Nov. 20.—Yesterday morning, Otto Montgomery, living at the St. Paul House, made an astempt to commit suicide by shooting himself, inheting a severe wound in his head. His son, about twenty years old attended him last night. While standing at his father's bed-side, the young man fainted from exhaustion, dropping the zeroson clamp from his hand. The lamp exploded, setting fre to the bed. The father was burned to a crist.

to the bed. The father was burned to a crist.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HIS BROTHER.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—This afternoon
John Waims, of Matawan, twenty-seven years old, was accidentally shot by his brother Wilham. The latter attempted to
get into the wagon with a loaded gun, when the trigger
caught, and the weapon was discharged. John died at 5 p. m.

AN EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 20.—A fire-damp explosion
occurred at Nesquehoning this afternoon in colliery No. 3.
Owen Ganaghan, a minor, was instantly killed, and Benjamin
Grimth, the fire boss, died within a few hours.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AN AFGHAN WAR AT HAND. THE INVASION TO BEGIN PROMPTLY.

COMMOTION IN LONDON. No reply having been received up to yesterday from the Ameer, the British Government considers that its ultimatum has been rejected. It hrs accordingly authorized the troops on the Afghan frontier to invade the Ameer's dominions. As they are impatient for war, fighting :may begin at any moment. The British Government has published an explanatory dispatch. The excitement in London is very

THE BRITISH TROOPS IMPATIENT FOR WAR-MUCH

THE BRITISH TO ADVANCE.

NO REPLY BECEIVED FROM THE AMEER-HOSTILI-

TIES ABOUT TO BEGIN. LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1878. This morning's Standard announces that no reply to the British ultimatum has been received from the Ameer of Afganistan, and orders have accordingly been sent to India for the troops to advance.

A PROCLAMATION TO BE ISSUED.

THE TROOPS EAGER FOR WAR. LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1878.

The Standard's Lahore dispatch says the Government was preparing a proclamation which was to be issued Wednesday (yesterday), showing that vigorous measures were unavoidable. A dispatch from Thull says it is reported that the garrison of the first fortress in the Koorum Valley is prepared to capitulate when summoned The column is in splendid spirits and eager for the advance.

WHY ENGLAND IS GOING TO WAR. AN IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENT-THE TERMS OF THE ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1878. The Government has published a long disoatch from Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, to Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, ccapitulating the negotiations with Afghanistan The dispatch traces the first estrangement between England and the Ameer of Afghanistan to the refusal of the Gladstone Government, in 1873, to give a definite and the Ameer of Afghanistan to the refusal of the Gladstone Government, in 1873, to give a definite and the control of the control swer as to how far they wouldibelp him if he was threatened by Russia.

The dispatch points out that, on the accession of the present Government, the relations of England with Afghanistan had to be considered with reference to the rapid march of events in Turkistan. Consequently, when Lord Lytton was sent to India, he was in-structed to offer the Ameer the protection he pre-viously solicited, namely, substantial pecuniary aid, the recognition of his dynasty and a pledge of material support against unprovoked foreign aggression, con-ditionally upon the Ameer allowing British agents to have access to positions in his territory (except Cabul), where they could acquire trustworthy intelligence of events likely to threaten the tranquility and independence of Afghanistan. Such access was necessary as a substantial proof of unity of the Ameer's interest with those of Great Britain.

The dispatch then narrates the abortive ending of the missions of Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly and General Sir Neville Chamberlain, which were undertaken in pursuance of these instructions, and shows that the latter was suggested by Lord Lytton, who thought that after the estentations reception of the Russian Mission the policy of inaction was no longer tenable and that the refusal of the Amee to receive a British Mission was improbable and would

The dispatch concludes by stating the terms of the ultimatum, namely, a full and suitable apology within a given time, the reception of a permanent British mission and amnesty to the tribes who escorted the

British Envoys. The Ameer has been informed that unless a clear and antisfactory reply is received by November 20, the Vice-roy will be compelled to consider his intentions hostile,

and treat him as a declared enemy. THE BRITISH NEARING THE FRONTIER.

THE ROAD COVERED WITH TROOPS, ELEPHANTS AND CAMELS. LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1878.

A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in dispatch dated Peshawur, November 20, says: "Travelling from Thull, yesterday. I passed the "Travelling from Thull, yesterday. I passed the Khurum force advancing. Thirty miles of the road was covered with troops, elephants, camels and cattle. The Peshawur force is marching on Jamrood to-day. The Ameer is again spreading the report that Russians will defend Caudahar."

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE COMING WAR. THE APPROACH OF HOSTILITIES FULLY CONFIRMED

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1878. The Post [Administration organ], in its leading editorial, says: "When it became evident, some days ago, that the Ameer intended to persevere in his disdainful reticence, the frontier commander received orders to be in readiness to commence operations this morning. The simple duty of yesterday's operations this morning. The simple duty of yesterday's Cabinet Council was to learn whether sny change in the Ameer's attitude would necessitate an alteration in these instructions. As the Ameer has sent no reply if only remained for the troops to execute the original orders. The advance has probably begun."

The Times, in its leader, says: "The ultimatum has been

refused. The result, we believe, is that the issue has now been left in Lord Lytton s hands. We may expect to hear in a few hours what action he intends to take. He will probably occupy the Khyber and Khurum Passes, and make some advance with the Quettsh eshumn."

The Standard says: "The Cabinet Council which was held yesterday, adjourned, after a protracted sitting, until to morrow. But the decision arrived at dispels all doubt. We are consequently engaged in a war with Afghabistan, which has been forced upon us by Russian atrigue and the evil effects of our past policy."

THE ARMY OF INVASION. STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH FORCES-THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Pending the negotiations, or the so-called efforts to negotiate with the Ameer of Afghanistan, the East Indian Government has been massing troops on the Afghan frontier, and preparing for an arduous campaign. Three armies have been organized in order to invade Afghanistan at as many different points. The Peshawur Valley Army consists of 16,000 men with 66 guns; the Koorum Valley column of 6,000 men with 24 guns; and the Quetta column of 12,000 men with 60 guns. This makes a total force of 34,000 men, with 150

The importance of the task assigned to each column is apparent from its relative strength. The Pesnawur colapparent from its relative strength. The Peshawur column, having the town of that name for its immediate
base, will evidently have the most arduous and important
work to perform. It is taerefore the strongest of all the
three columns and though immediately commanded by
Sir S. Browne, it will probably be accompanied by
Sir Frederick Haines in person. This simy is
intended to advance on Cabul, the Ameer's
capital. In performing this march it will have to force
the strongly-fortified Khyber Pass and the other difficult
deflies intervening between the Indian frontier and the
Afghan capital, a distance of about 150 miles. General
Pollock having accomplished this feat with 8,000 men in
1842, it is considered that double that number will now
be more than adequate for the enterprise.

The Quetta column is to advance from that town toward Candahar, an Afghan stronghold, 150 miles to the northwest. It is provided with a strong siege train, and will probably be the first army to advance, in order that it may be in position to conform its move-ments to that of the other armies. Once in possession of Candahar, this force would hold a very important strategical point, practically severing the Cabul Val-

of Candahar, this force would hold a very important strategical point, practically severing the Cabul Valley from both Southern Afghanistan and Herat From Candahar this force may either advance northward on Ghuznee and Cabul to coöperate directly with the Peshawur column, or content itself with giving a hand to the Koorum Valley and assist it to capture Ghuznee. It is supposed that this army may ultimately march toward Herat, but as the distance from Candahar to that city is no less than 400 miles, this dangerous project may be abandoned.

The Koorum Valley column, which is to invade Afghanistan at Thul, will olay, in all probability, but a subsidiary and subordinate part, though circumstances may arise which will enable it to deal the decisive blow, Having Kohat as its immediate base, it will advance up the Koorum Valley by which it will be able to turn north, and in five or six marches after debouching, reach either Cabul or Ghuznee. Its great difficulty will be its communications till it effects a junction with one of the other two columns.

Each of these columns, even that operating by the Koorum Valley, is strong enough to be independent; that is to say, it will not be exposed to the danger of being crushed by a concentration of the enemy. At the same time, all three columns will combine their movements so that they may give each other mutual support, and coöperate in the general design of the estimated.

A SEARCH WITHOUT RESULT. STEWART'S BODY NOT FOUND-THE ROB-BERS UNDETECTED.

ALL THE TRUSTWORTHY AUTHORITIES UNITE IN SAYING THE BODY HAS NOT BEEN DISCOVERED OR TAKEN POSSESSION OF-NO ARRESTS OF THE REAL CRIMINALS MADE-SUSPECTED PERSONS HELD, BUT WITHOUT PROOF AGAINST THEM OF THE CRIME OF BODY-SNATCHING-A REWARD OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OFFERED FOR THE

CONVICTION OF THE ROBBERS. At the hour of going to press the body of A. T. Stewart, stolen two weeks ago, has not been recovered by Judge Hilton or the police officials, and no arrests bave been made of men against whom evidence of the commission of the crime has been obtained. A large reward has been offered by Judge Hilton for the arrest and conviction of the robbers, or to the return of the stolen body. In fact, no reward is offered for the recovery of the body, nor will any be offered. The chief hope of Mrs. Stewart, Judge Hilton and the police authorities is that, despairing of securing any reward for the unconditional return of the body, the criminals will quarrel among themselves, and each will hasten to betray the ness for the State. This policy has been urged by Judge Hilton and Inspector Murray from the first; Mrs. Stewart has only lately consented to it. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion by private detectives and minor police officials, who hope to evince in this way their interest and activity in the matter. Numbers of clews have been worked up, but have proved utterly worthless, and most of the suspected persons arrested have

been discharged. A MAGNIFICENT REWARD OFFERED.

PIFTY TROUSAND DOLLARS TO BE GIVEN FOR EVI-DENCE CONVICTING THE ROBBERS, OR TEN THOUSAND FOR CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE AGAINST ANY ONE OF THEM-NO REWARD FOR THE RE- Hilton decided otherwise, and yesterday TURN OF THE BODY.

Immediately after the discovery of the outrage apon the tomb of A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton, and Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols and Inspector Murray, of the police force, held a consultation as to the hest means of recovering the body. This was without result. Mrs. Stewart was subsequently informed of the robbery of her husband's remains, and her wishes were considered in all consultations which afterward took place.

remains should be recovered even if the robbers escaped. Money was no object to her and she urged that any sum be paid and the robbers be permitted to go unpunished, rather than that the remains so dear to her, be lost. Commissioner Nichols sympathized with the unhappy lady, and insisted that her wishes ought to be considered above all else, and that after the body had been recovered every effort and every needful expenditure should be made to punish the guilty. He admitted that his sympathy rather than his judgment led him to this conclusion, but he felt the first duty was to gratify Mrs. Stewart's wishes at any cost, and then to use all activity

in procuring justice. Judge Hilton and Inspector Murray were of the contrary opinion. Judge Hilton declared from the outset that he believed the right policy was to offer a small sum for the body and a large amount for the conviction of the thieves. He was so firm in this opinion that only sympathy with Mrs. Stewart and a deference to public criticism deterred him from carrying out his plan. From the time that Judge Hilton exchanged the legacy of \$1,000,000 left him by Mr. Stewart, after a lifetime of devoted service, for the widow's interest in the mercantile establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., he has been subjected to criticisms of the most outrageous sort in regard to every incomplete enterprise of the distinguished merchant. While Judge Hilton has been impervious to these attacks, it is unreasonable to suppose that he has been indifferent to them; and it is certain that consideration of the probable slurs of indifference to the memory of his friend,

his remains would have incited, influenced his first action in offering \$25,000 for their recovery. Inspector Murray from the beginning argued that no reward should be offered for the return of the body, but any amount for the conviction of the thieves. The first object was to sow dissension among the robbers. As long as the latter held closely together it was evident that the police, baffled from the start (for it is now admitted by all the responsible police officials engaged in the search that they know nothing of the body after it crossed the graveyard fence), could obtain no clew to their movements or whereabouts. To notify to the thieves that not a penny would be paid for the body was to deprive them of the main strength that bound them together. To offer a large reward for the conviction of all was to set every detective, and, indeed, every man and woman as spies upon their track. To offer a portion of the whole reward for the conviction of any one or more of the robbers was to excite the cupidity of the weakest, and lead to the betrayal of the whole. The betrayal of the robbers necessarily involved (so Inspector Murray is understood have argued, with that large modicum of common sense which he has displayed on other notable occasions, which won for him his Inspector's badge) the return of the body, for the first, chief, and only guarantee which any confessing robber could offer of his good faith would naturally

have been the revelation of the hiding place of the

These various arguments and sympathies and also considerations of public policy, finally resulted in the publication of a reward offering \$25,000 for the return of the body and information which would convict the robbers. A contingent " liberal reward" for information leading to either result was also offered. The false policy pursued was soon apparent. Hundreds of persons were incited to make all kinds of revelations in the hope of the reward published, or some special remuneration in apreciation of their good intentions. Scores of false clews were given to the police, and were sifted and dismissed, of none of which the public heard. Others equally baseless, and some more ridiculous, were published, accompanied by assertions that they were undoubtedly correct, and that they inevitably led to the capture of the robbers. Some of these led, if their authors were correct, to the body itself, and it was duly taken possession of in the most secret manner. Two men accused of planning a burglary were arrested in the hope that, as well-known thieves, they might know something of the robbery, and to-day they lie in the Tombs upon the strength of a confession already proved to have been false. Three others, arrested yesterday on suspicion of a burglary, were at once accused of this heinous crime. But no information of any value reached either Judge Hilton or the police autherities. The offer of reward was in no way calculated to divide or distract the real criminals; no one of them saw any advantage in turning State's evidence, and so each remained silent and concealed. Up to Tuesday afternoon, ail search had been baffled. The police in charge of the case knew no more of robbers and body than they knew on the first day after the discovery that the tomb had been despoiled. On that day it was learned that at least five men, whose tracks were left embedded in the moist earth of the graveyard, had been engaged in the robbery, and that the body had been lifted over the fence at the corher of Miss Newton's boarding-house. All reports glary at Chatham, though it is believed they know

of the finding of the body or the arrest of any of the robbers were, up to the time indicated, absolutely without truth as far as Judge Hilton or the police were aware-and they remain so until the

On Tuesday afternoon Judge Hilton resolved to carry out his original policy. Mrs. Stewart had finally been won over to a belief in the wisdom of dividing the counsels of the robbers and setting them against one other. Judge Hilton therefore drew up another form of an offer of reward for a larger amount-\$50,000-solely for the arrest and conviction of the five thieves or any one of This was the offer published yesterday in The Tribune. It was plainly worded, and the robbers will not mistake its meaning. It does not say so in so many words, but it supersedes and withdraws the offer of \$25,000 for the return of the body and offers \$50,-000 to any one who will convict all the five thieves, or \$40,000 to any one who will betray the other any one of them, without reference or regard | four, or \$10,000 to any one who will betray any single member of the conspiracy. Judge Hilton has declared this to have been his policy at the start, and he adopts it now, it is well understood, with no intention to offer any reward whatever for the return of the body. Having prepared this advertisement, Mr. Hilton, on Tuesday afternoon, sent for Inspector Murray and Con.missioner Sidney P. Nichols. When they entered his office he was occupied with private detecothers in the hope of being accepted as a wit- tives whom he has regularly employed in his business and whom he has detailed to work on this case. They soon retired and Commissioner Nichols asked Judge Hilton what news he had of the body and

> the robbers. "Not any," was the reply, "except these," handing the Commissioner three letters which he had retained out of a mail bag of rubbish as

having some possible significance. Judge Hilton then showed the Commissioner the draft of the advertisement alluded to, and asked his opinion of it. Commissioner Nichols still adhered to his sympathetic belief that first of all the feelings of the doubly bereaved widow should be considered, and said emphatically, "Get the body at any cost and anyhow; pursue the threves relent lessly afterward." This policy may have to be resorted to eventually, but Judge

issued the offer of reward he had drawn up. This offer has been construed to mean that the heirs of the Stewart estate were already in posses sion of the body. But is such is the case, Judge Hilton and the police officials, including Commissioners Wheeler and Nichols, Superintendent Walling and Inspectors Murray and Dilks (the latter whom was on duty last night), and Captain Kealy, the Chief of Detectives, knew nothing of it at a late hour yesterday. Mrs. Stewart from the first was anxious that the | Judge Hilton's attention was called yesterday afternoon by a TRIBUNE reporter to the logic advanced by one of the morning papers (The World) to the effect that since he offered no reward for the return of the body, it must be inferred that he already had possession of it. He smiled sadly, disclaimed any responsibility for the inferences of re-

porters, and said : "I only wish I had the body." At 10 o'clock last night he said there were no new facts in the case. Commissioner Wheeler stated that he had con versed yesterday with the officials most familiar with the case, and he was assured positively that noth-

ing was known of the body or the robbers. Commissioner Nichols, after admitting the correctness of the report of his interview with Judge Hilton on Tuesday, and his position and policy in the long-continued search, said there was no question that the search had been baffled thus far, and the police clews had all failed. From the new plan adopted great hopes of success were entertained.

Superintendent Walling and Captain Kealy, of the detective force, both stated yesterday afternoon to C. B. Waite (the companion of the Superintendent on his late hunting expedition to New-Jersey), that they had no knowledge of the recovery of the body. Mr. Waite said he had previously been inclined to think otherwise. Mr. Walling subsequently stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that he had no information whatever of the recovery of the body or the discovery or arrest of any of the rob-

Inspector Murray, in conversation, alluding to reports of the finding of the body and the arrest of which a failure to offer a reward for the return of part of the robbers, said: "It is absurd. THE TRIBUNE has been nearest right in all this matter. Inspector Dilks, at a late hour last night, said that no new discoveries had been made by the police.

> CLEWS IN CHATHAM AND ORANGE. WHAT LED TO THE NIGHT SEARCH OF CAPTAIN BYRNES-THE HISTORY AND ANTECEDENTS OF

> The alleged confession of Burke and Vreeland, which Captain Byrnes says led him to search in the woods near Chatham, N. J., for the body of A. Stewart, has created no little excitement in that place and in Orange, where one of the persons supposed to be implicated resided. A TRIBUNE reporter visited both places yesterday to follow the clew and find out whether there was anything in it to connect the persons with the Stewart case; but further than the fact that the police had been out there to search for the body and had got the proper clew to the per sons who broke open a safe in Chatham on Sun, day morning last, there is believed to be nothing to show that the men in custody had any connection with the Stewart grave robbery. The alleged confession of Burke to Captain Byrnes told how they had hired a team at Harrison's livery stable in Orange, and kept is out all night, on which occasion they buried a "stiff" near Chatham or Dover. The fact of the hiring of the team being confirmed by Mr. Harri son, led the police to believe that there was something in the story. It appears from the statement of Mr. Harrison, of Orange, that a week ago last Sunday afternoon a well dressed man named Clare, claiming to live on Arlington-ave., East Orange, hired a team of horses and a light wagon "to take his wife for a ride to Milburn," promising to return early in the evening. Late at night the team not having been returned, Mr. Harrison sent over to the house where the man said he resided to make in quiries about him. Mr. Clare, an elderly gentleman, came to the door and said that no person there had ordered a team. Mr. Harrison thought his horses and carriage had been stolen, but the man Clare returned with them about 5 o'clock the next morning, saying he had remained at a friend's house all night, though Mr. Harrison found the horses

thoroughly exhausted. Clare and three other men were seen at Post's Hotel, Chatham, Sunday afternoon. There they dined. From this it was evident that Clare's story about taking his

wife for a ride was a fiction.

From evidence obtained by THE TRIBUNE reporter yes terday, and from the statement of Burke it appears that Burke, Vreeland, Clare, and another man, whose name is not known, had planned a burglary on a jewelry store in Dover, from which they expected to get about \$1,500, and they had deposited the necessary tools in the ground, near Chatham. On November 10, Clare hired the team from Harrison, and the party started from Orange, driving to Chatham, where they dired at Post's Tavern. Later, they dug up their tools and proceeded to Dover, but finding a watchman at the jewelry store, and seeing no good opportunity to seize and gag him, they were forced to abandon the contemplated burglary. Returning early in the morning by way of Chatham they espied a safe in Parrot & Williams mill, which it was proposed to break open, but owing to the lateness of the hour it was agreed to postpone it until the next Sunday. On Wednesday of last week two of the men returned to Chatham, and, presenting them selves at the hotel, said they would wait for their team, which was delayed at Summit While waiting, they strolled over to the mill and asked permission to examine it. They went through the mill and then walked away, but no team appeared. On Sunday morning last the safe of the mill was broken open and \$45 in silver was stolen, but as Burke Vreeland had been arrested in city by Captain Byrnes for complicity in

the Stewart case, they could not have sided in the bur-

SOUTHERN INTOLERANCE. about it. Burke and Vreeland substantially con firmed the above account last night, stating that they thought if they told Captain Byrnes

THE INTIMIDATION OF WITNESSES-THE ATTI-

would be enabled to escape. "We did not get a chance to skip, because they watched us too close," said Burke. "Captam Byrnes, Inspector Murray and Detectives Slevin and Dolan were with usstiff' was the kit of burglar's tools with which we intended to 'crack' that jewelry store. We thought the and mention is made of the dangers which Skip."

The reporter visited the residence of Clare, in Orange.

The reporter visited the residence of Clare, in Orange.

skip."

The reporter visited the residence of Clare, in Orange, to inquire about his connection with the case. The house, surrounded by shrubbery, is stimated in a very quiet and rather secluded street. An elderly gentleman, with a long gray beard and low cap, and dressed like a mechanic, met the reporter at the gate, and in answer to inquiries said he was Mr. Clare, sr. He appeared rather rejuctant to answer questions, and at times exhibited considerable emotion. He said that he had three sons who lived at home, Augustus, John J., and one who was a paralytic. Augustus, John J., and one who was a paralytic. Augustus, he said, was employed by Hall & Stephens as foreman in their bed manufactory in this city, and had been attentive to business until last. Wednesday, when he was taken slek, and since then he had been under the care of Dr. Miller, of Newark, until Monday. He would have returned to business yesterday, but the firm said there ware so many detectives around that he had bester wait a day or two. The paralytic son lad not been out of the house for years. The other son, John J., was the one, Mr. Clare said, who hired the team at Harrison's stable. This son was not in any business, because at had been unable to obtain employment, and they were obliced to furnish him with money when he wanted to go to the city. He was not at home now, having left Tuesday morning for New-York to escape the police, who were scarching for him. The detectives week there yesterday and searched the house, but found nothing.

Mr. Clare continued: "The reports that GO 2,500 DEMOCRATIC.

they had buried a "stiff" near Dover he

What we meant, in reality, by burying a

The neighbors of the Clare family in Orange knew very little about them, and except that they regarded the family as rather mysterious in their retions, they knew nothing to their discredit. Marshal Smith, of the police, said that finding out what kind of a man Care was, he had the house scarched yesterday, suspecting that he might have some connection with the burglary that took place in a private house in Orange last New Year's Eve, when wearing apparel valued at several hundred dollars was storen, but no clew had been obtained to the theves.

dollars was stoen, but no erew and occa obtained to the thieves.

Several detectives from this city are on the track of Clare, but his father claims it cannot be for either the Siewart grave robbery or the Mannattan Bank burghary, because he could testify that his son was at home when both the crimes were committed. Clare took with him from Orange, on Monday, a woman who he said was his sister, but who is thought to be his wife. Chief Donavan, of Hoboken, said has night that he went to Orange on Tuesday afternoon at the solicitation of Captain Byrnes to give noise to the authorities of Orange about Clare. Mr. Ponavan said he did not believe that Clare had anything to do with the grave robbery, or that Stewart's body was buried in New-Jorsey.

SEARCHING AT HACKENSACK.

THREE UNKNOWN MEN HIDE A LARGE BOX IN THE OUISKIRTS OF THE TOWN-A TRACE LEADING FROM CHRISTOPHER STREET FERRY-INVESTI-GATION BY DETECTIVES.

Detectives were in Hackensack yesterday following a clew, and the whole village was astir in regard to the possible revelations. Early in the morning it was rumored that a stranger, who was a New-York detective, went into the office of a prominent resident of the town and stated that he wanted to send a telegram to the police authorities in this city, but did not want his name attached to it. The report stated that he asked if he could use the resident's name so that reporters should not learn his business. This statement was thoroughly investigated by a Tribuse reporter, and found to be untrue. It originated in this way: A young man living in Hackensack followed up a clew that had been well worked by the detectives. He thought he had discovered new evidence and desired to communicate with the police of this city, but he thought his name would necessarily become public. He asked the advice of a lawyer in the town, and was told to go

direct to the police authorities.

The clew which has disturbed the quietness of Hackensack was the presence of a mysterious wagon in the town. Many of the residents disagree about the appearance of the wagon, but they are all positive that it was seen on the Thursday following election, the day after Mr. Stewart's body was stolen. They are also sure after Mr. Stewart's body was stolen. They are also sure that it was drawn by a bay horse which would attract particular attention from its extreme awkwardness. The people say it was about fifteen and a half hands nigh. "Wny." said one well-known resident, "the peculiarity of the horse would make any one stop and look at it. In appearance it resembled an elephant more than a horse, and its galt was unusually slow. The wagon looked like an ordinary express wagon, refitted for the purposes of a grocer. All agree, however, that there were three men in the wagon, and that the one who appeared to be the leader wore a high silk hat. He was of dark complexion, wore dark clothes, and had a moustache. The other two men were not noticed, and no description of their personal appearance could be given. In the wagon was a box, which was long and made of ordinary pine wood. One end could be seen distinctly from the rear of the wagon. From all that could be learned it closely resembled a rough coffin, made by inexperienced hands. In height it was the same as the wagon rail, about 14 inches. It was covered with an ordinary sall-cloth, as it to hide from view the contents. A disagreeable odor accompanied the wagon, and caused many remarks. All that the residents can tell about the wagon is that it passed along the old Hackensack Road leading from New-York to the interior towns of New-Jersey. It was about 11 o'clock in the morning, so the people say, when the men drove post the bridge over the river. About three-quarters of an hour later the wagon returned with the three occupants but witnout the box. The questions which cannot be solved by the people are; where was the box deposited, and what did it contain?

This information was given to Judge Hilton by one of the old residents of Hackensack, with the additional information that two men, strangers in the village, have since been seen loftering about as if closely guarding some place. Detectives have been instructed to work the mater up thoroughly. Chief Donaran, of Hotocken, is that it was drawn by a bay horse which would attract particular attention from its extreme awkwardness. The

stier place than this for burying the body of Mr. Steward short distance from here the ground has been idout into building lots and sold, but has not been

A short distance from here the ground has been laid out into building lots and sold, but has not been built upon. It is a dense wilderness, and the thieves could easily use the ground for their own purposes. Tramps occupy the place in the Summer. No suspicion would be likely to rest on the thieves if they deposited the remains in that locality.

The detectives have been questioning the principal raidents in Hackensick. Daniel Eckerson, superintendent of the Sand Hill Cemetery, was closely questioned as to whether a body had recently been interred there without a permit. The superintendent of the Ronder-Hook Cemetery, about two miles from Hackensack, was asked the same question. Mr. Farley, an undertaker, has also been examined. None of them could give any information of value.

A MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR.

ANOTHER CLEW FRUITLESSLY FOLLOWED-A RU-MOR FOR WHICH NO BASIS CAN BE FOUND. A rumor was current yesterday that the detectives were on the track of a certain "doctor." who, until the day before the discovery of the Stewart outrage, lived in a boarding-house near St. Mark's churchdesecration of the Stewart vault, early in October, a man, who professed to be a doctor, applied at a boarding-house, and was given, at his request a hall bedroom overlooking the churchyard. He was described as a

See Fifth Page.